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INFORMATION REPORT INFORMATION REPORT

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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COUNTRY North Korea

REPORT

SUBJECT 1. Industrial Installations
2. Sinuiju City Plan

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I. DetailsIndustrial Factories and New Railroad Line

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1. Simjiu Woolen Textile Factory (Location unknown):

Management: Ministry of Light Industry.

Products: Woolen clothing materials.

[redacted] sample goods, not inferior to foreign manufactures, were produced; [redacted] mass production will be commenced; Only woolen textile factory in all North Korea; Raw materials are supplied from national stockfarms and farm cooperative stockfarms in P'yongan-bukto and Chagang-do.

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2. Simjiu Rubber Factory (Location unknown):

Management: Ministry of Light Industry.

Products: Rubber shoes, cold-proof shoes, sports shoes, basketball shoes, rubber boots, rubber gloves, working rubber aprons.

Number of employees: 300-400 of which approximately 80 percent are females.

3. Simjiu Enamelware Factory (Location unknown):

Management: Ministry of Light Industry.

Products: Dishes, washing basins, cups, other kitchenwares, and all ironwares of daily necessity in mass production.

Number of employees: A large factory, employing more than 100 laborers.

New factory building: Constructed after the armistice with commodity aid from Communist China; Mass production

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4. Heavy Industry:

At the Fifth All-Party Members' Conference [redacted] the basic points for the postwar economic construction were submitted, laying priority importance in heavy industry with light industry and agriculture developed in parallel. The heavy industrial factories in North Korea are as follows: P'yngnam Fertilizer Factory, Sunch'on Fertilizer Factory, Songnim (sic) Iron Works, Ch'ongjin Steel Mill, Kimchaek Iron Works, Ch'ongnae-ri Smelter (in Ch'ongnae-ri, Kowon-gun, Hamgyong-namdo), Automotive Factory (Newly constructed in Huih'an.

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Chagang-do with Soviet aid following the armistice; Operation in full swing with plans to produce 4,000-5,000 trucks. [redacted] Weapons Factory (in Hyich'on, Chagang-do). Railroad marshaling yards in P'yongyang and Wonsan. [redacted]

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5. Light Industries in North Korea included the following: Ship-building yards in Wonsan and Ch'ongjin, Namp'o Glass Factory, Kusong Textile Factory (in Kusong-yp, Kusong-gun, P'yongan-bukto), East P'yongyang Textile Factory, Sinp'o Cannery in Hamgyong-namdo, packing mackerels, Yongsong Cannery in P'yongan-namdo, packing beef and pork, Yongbyon Textile Factory in P'yongan-bukto, producing clothing materials of silk for making "Yudong" (silk) skirts, etc., Ch'ongjin Match Factory, Ch'unch'on Match Factory (in Chagang-do), and the P'yongyang Tobacco Factory. [redacted]

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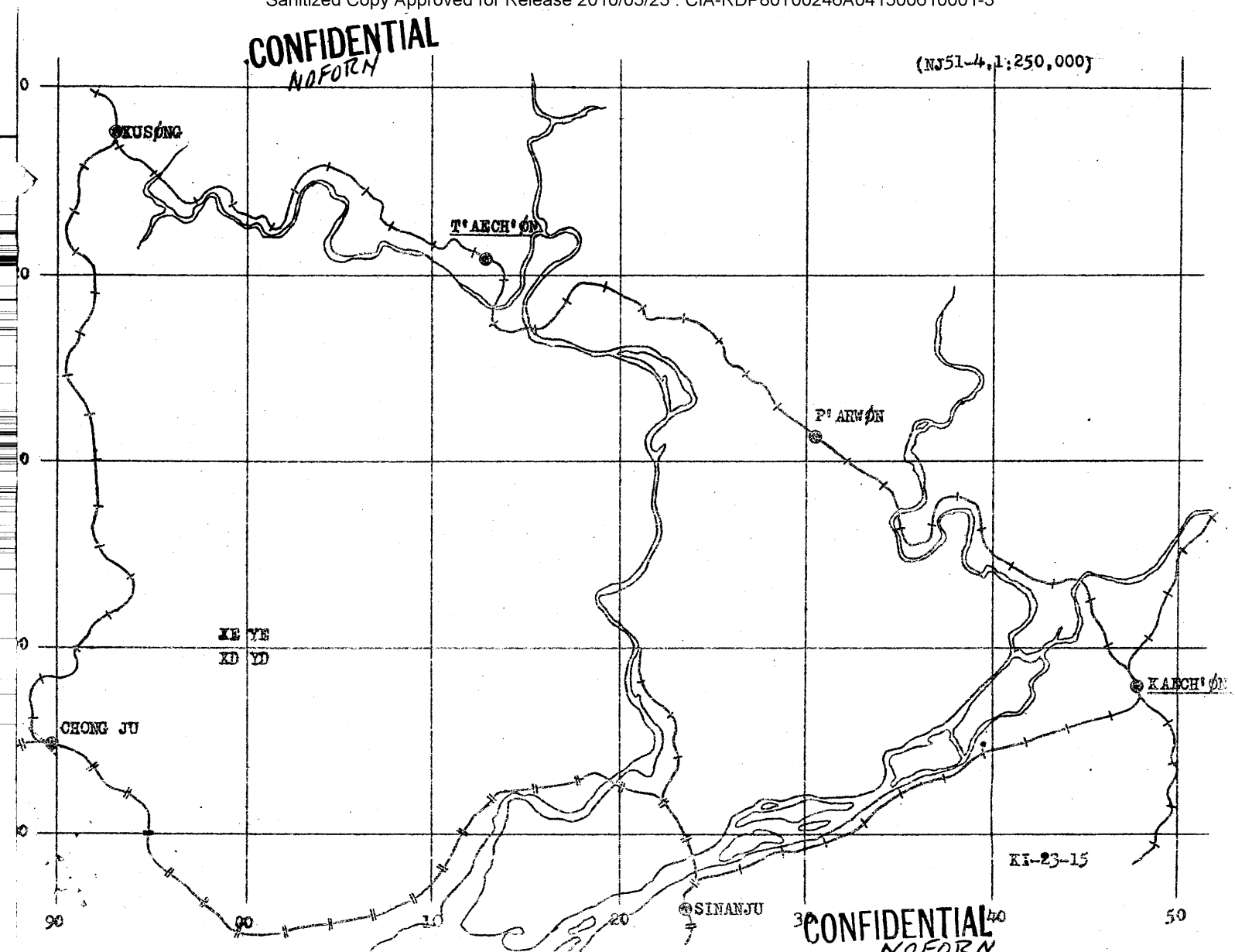
[redacted] P'yongan-bukto is the center of light industries in North Korea at present).

6. New Railroad Line (See attachment): The construction of a new railroad line running between T'aech'on (P'yongan-bukto) and Kaech'on (P'yongan-namdo), undertaken during the Japanese occupation and suspended following the liberation, was resumed with the mobilized labor of the People's Armed Forces and the Chinese Volunteer Army after the armistice and opened to traffic [redacted]

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I. DetailsIndex to City Plan of Sinyiju:

1. Railroad Bridge: [redacted] a train, a combination of a Czechoslovakian locomotive and a high class passenger car, leaving P'yongyang at 0900 hours for Moscow, used to stay at the Sinyiju Railroad Station for ten (10) minutes upon arriving at 1700 hours. Then, a locomotive would come from Antung, China, to connect this passenger car, which was said to go as far as Moscow via Peking, China. Among passengers who entered North Korea in this train operated between Moscow and P'yongyang, there was CHU Teh (2612/1795), Vice-Premier of Red China, passing Sinyiju to attend the 3rd General Meeting of the Korean Labor Party [redacted]. On that occasion, welcomed by the chairman of the P'yongyang-bukto Party Committee before the crowd of government officials and Party staffs, students and citizens, CHU Teh gave a speech in reply, which was followed by his hand-shaking with key personnel present at the scene. On his return trip to China, the same thing took place at the railroad station, where officials, students, and citizens gathered together to bid farewell to him.
2. Bridge for Pedestrians: Hours for passage and guard duty for this bridge unknown.
3. Sinyiju Railroad Station: A two (2) story structure with cement coated walls and a flat roof, measuring about eight (8) meters high, 40 meters long, and 20 meters wide. Since the old building used from the days of the Japanese occupation had been utterly destroyed during the Korean War, the reconstruction of the station was started in the autumn of 1955 and completed in May 1956 by the employees of the Sinyiju Railroad Construction Trust. The employees of the station numbered about 40.
4. Private Store: A wooden single story structure with white line walls and an ordinary tile roof, measuring about four (4) meters high, eight (8) meters long, and four (4) meters wide. This was a private grocery store newly built following the truce. The commodities sold at this store included such items as matches, eggs, apples and other fruits, self-made bean-curd [redacted] and bean sauce and paste, some of which were presumably bought at markets, while others from national stores. The busiest hours at this store were observed to be early in the morning and late at night when travellers coming and going used to drop in since it was located in front of the railroad station. The prices quoted at this store seemed to be a little higher than at market or national store. [redacted]
5. Sinyiju Senior Middle School: A two (2) story structure with red brick walls and a flat cement roof, located in front of the railroad station and built newly after the truce, measuring about ten (10) meters high, 50 meters long, and 15 meters wide.

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6. Sinŭiju Public Stadium: A public meeting ground, 500 meters long and wide, used chiefly by the Sinŭiju 2nd Junior Middle School and sometimes on occasions of May Day or the Liberation Day for public meetings.
7. Bus Road leading to Ŭiju, Ch'ŏnma, and Sakchu, P'yŏngan-bukto, about six (6) meters wide, with pavement.
8. Girder: This was a railroad girder, about 25 meters long, six (6) meters wide, and eight (8) meters high above the ground, hanging over a road leading to Ŭiju, P'yŏngan-bukto. The railroad extended towards P'yŏngyang.
9. Railroad Bridge, about ten (10) meters high above the water.
10. Bus Road, about six (6) meters wide, covered with sand, leading to Yongch'ŏn, P'yŏngan-bukto.
11. Cement Bridge, about ten (10) meters high above the water.
12. Concrete Girder
13. Sinŭiju Airfield
14. Private Residence Area, including civilian houses with white lime walls and tin or tile roofs, each measuring about four (4) meters high, six (6) meters long, and three (3) to four (4) meters wide. They were built after the truce, some still under construction, occupied by laborers and clerical workers who were unable to avail upon themselves of official residence and by civilians and farmers in the neighborhood.
15. Sinŭiju Market, located in Pŏmil-tŏng, Sinŭiju-si, about 40 meters wide and long. The full use of this market began following the truce, but it was presumably in existence from the days of the Japanese occupation. National stores in the market included a meat shop, purchasing shop, restaurant, food distribution station, local products shop, and others, all employing about 50 personnel. Among private store were seen groceries, meat shops, rice-in-dealers, paper stores, food stores, shoe stores, and rice cake dealers and vermicelli stalls on the street, numbering about 500 people in all.
16. Provincial Theater: A four (4) story structure with cement coated brick walls and a flat cement coated roof, measuring about 15 meters high, long, and wide. The construction of this building was started in 1947 and completed in 1949, which was being used as a provincial theater [redacted] when its war damages were repaired. The capacity of the theater was about 1,500, including employees and members of its music, dancing, and drama circles, the number of whom amounted to more than 100.
17. Military Barracks, People's Armed Forces (Unit unknown): A two (2) story structure with red brick walls and a tile roof, measuring about eight (8)

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meters high, 30 meters long, and ten (10) meters wide. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] the only military installation in Sinŭiju of the People's Armed Forces, housing the soldiers who were presumably assigned to guard duty for the Korea Central Bank.

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18. Sinŭiju Automotive Station: A wooden, single story structure with white lime walls and a tile roof, measuring about six (6) meters high, 20 meters long, and ten (10) meters wide.
19. Three (3) Chinese Civilian Houses, located in P'ungŭn-dong, Sinŭiju-si. These were single story structures with mud walls and tin roofs, each measuring about six (6) meters high, eight (8) meters long, and three (3) meters wide. They were newly built after the truce to house the Chinese engaged in cultivating vegetables such as spinach, green onion, tomato, peanuts, and cabbage since the Japanese occupation.
20. Sinŭiju Motion Picture Theater: A wooden, two (2) story structure coated with white lime and located in P'ungŭn-dong, Sinŭiju-si, having a roof of cement tiles and mud walls, with the dimensions: Height: 15 meters; Width: 20 meters; Length: 20 meters. This, built newly after the truce, had a capacity of 500 to 600 people, employed seven (7) to eight (8) workers, and charged each person 20 wŏn for admittance, but a half of it for military personnel. Among the movies run [REDACTED] were a war film based on the World War II and a love story made in the Soviet Union, a Chinese film depicting the battle scenes between the Nationalist China and Red China, and a North Korean movie titled the "Daughter of Partizans".
21. Sinŭiju Branch, National Construction Bank: Located in P'ungŭn-dong, Sinŭiju-si, a two (2) story structure with red brick walls and a tile roof, with measurements of about seven (7) meters high, 15 meters long, and 15 meters wide. This building, existing since the days of the Japanese occupation, was damaged during the war and repaired after the truce for use as a bank office. Under the control of the Ministry of Finance, this office, established in 1946 with its main office in P'yŏngyang, supervised the progress of basic construction projects of various ministries approved by the Cabinet and appropriated necessary construction funds. The collection and disbursement of cash was not handled by this branch but done through the Korea Central Bank. Such branch offices were established in areas where large construction projects were under way. But when they were completed, the branch office stationed in the area was to move to another place. A branch office consisted of such departments as staff department, bookkeeping department, funds supervising department, planning department, and general administration department. The Sinŭiju Branch was headed by its chief, KIM (fnu).
22. National Barber Shop: A single story structure with mud walls coated with white lime and a tile roof, measuring about seven (7) meters high,

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eight (8) meters long, and eight (8) meters wide. This had been used as a barber shop since the truce, with eight (8) chairs for client installed.

23. Sinŭiju National Department Store: Located in P'unŕmin-dong, Sinŭiju-si, a two (2) story structure with red brick walls and a tile roof, measuring about seven (7) meters high, 15 meters long, and seven (7) meters wide.

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[redacted] This store, with about 70 employees, sold meat, fish, vegetables, general food items, cigarettes, candies, fruits, and grain downstairs, while daily commodities, clothing, shoes, suits, shirts, underwears, cloths, kitchen utensils, school items, drugs, books, and furniture upstairs.

24. Chinese Army Barrack: A two (2) story structure, located in P'unŕmin-dong, Sinŭiju-si, with red brick walls and a flat, cement coated roof, measuring about seven (7) meters high, 15 meters long, and 15 meters wide. Standing from the days of the Japanese occupation and damaged during the war, this building was repaired for use by the Chinese Armed Forces (Unit unknown) following their participation in the war.

25. Central Distribution Station: A two (2) story structure, located in P'unŕmin-dong, Sinŭiju-si, with lime coated mud walls and a tile roof, measuring about ten (10) meters high, 15 meters long, and eight (8) meters wide. This was built in the summer of 1946. This station with its ten (10) employees was engaged in distributing food and clothes.

26. Alcohol Factory: A factory of four (4) stories [redacted] formerly used by the Sinŭiju Paper Mill during the Japanese occupation, producing alcohol, beer, and Korean spirit [redacted]

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27. Highway, running through the city, about six (6) meters wide.

28. Official Residences (Approx. 50), P'yŕngan-bukto People's Committee: These were houses of single story structures with mud walls coated with white lime and tile roofs, each measuring about five (5) meters high, six (6) meters long, and three (3) meters wide. They were built by the Sinŭiju Construction Trust [redacted]

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29. P'yŕngan-bukto People's Committee: Located in P'unŕmin-dong, Sinŭiju-si, This was a two (2) story structure with red brick walls and a roof of cement tiles, measuring about eight (8) meters high, 20 meters long, and six (6) meters wide. This had been the former provincial government during the Japanese occupation, which was damaged during the war and repaired following the truce. The committee with about 350 employees comprised a chairman, three (3) vice-chairmen, including such departments and offices as general administration department, commercial department, staff department, finance department, agricultural department,

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social security department, labor department, and cooperative directing department, plus three (3) chief-clerks.

30. Neutral Nations' Inspection Team: A wooden, single story structure, located in P'ungmin-dong, Sinŭiju-si, with white lime coated walls and a tile roof, measuring about ten (10) meters high, 15 meters long, and 15 meters wide. During the Japanese occupation, this was used as a Japanese shrine. The members of the team moved around the city, with a driver and two (2) body guards, a North Korean soldier and a Chinese soldier, in a Soviet made jeep, with a flag representing the riders' nationality.
31. Two Warehouses, Freight Office, Sinŭiju Railroad Station: Wooden, single story structures with tile roofs, each measuring about eight (8) meters high, 50 meters long, and 20 meters wide. These were buildings standing from the days of the Japanese occupation. A portion of one of them was used for office where ten (10) laborers and ten (10) clerical workers were employed.
32. Book-Store
33. Sinŭiju 1st Primary School: A two (2) story structure with cement coated walls and a tile roof, measuring about eight (8) meters high, 40 meters long, and ten (10) meters wide. 25X1
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[redacted] having a student body of 1,500 and 50 teachers.
34. Bulgarian Hospital: Actually, this was the P'yŏngan-bukto People's Hospital, where Bulgarian doctors had been stationed [redacted] because of which civilians liked to call it the "Bulgarian Hospital". This was a two (2) story structure with cement coated brick walls and a tile roof, measuring about eight (8) meters high, 40 meters long, and ten (10) meters wide. The structure, built sometime during the Japanese occupation and later, repaired of its war damages following the truce, had been used as a provincial hospital since the days of the Japanese occupation, and later, along with the establishment of the North Korean government, as the people's hospital. Of about 40 doctors working there, Bulgarian doctors numbered 32, and the rest were Korean doctors employed by the North Korean government. Besides, the hospital had nurses, druggists, and other employees, all numbering about 30. 25X1
35. Children's Playground: This playground, about 300 meters in circumference, was installed with two (2) swings, a slide, and a swimming pool after the truce, surrounded by flowers and trees.
36. Sinŭiju-si Committee, Korean Labor Party: A wooden, two (2) story structure with a black tile roof, measuring about seven (7) meters high, ten (10) meters long, and five (5) meters wide. This was formerly a Japanese private store, which was damaged during the war and then repaired

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later following the truce. The committee with about 35 members comprised such functions as the Staff Department, Organization Department, Confidential Document Department, Propaganda & Agitation Department, and Accounting Section, including a chairman, two (2) vice-chairmen, and a chief-clerk.

37. P'yongan-bukto Youth League: Located in P'ungmin-dong, Sin'uiju-si, this was a two (2) story structure with red brick walls and a cement tile roof, bent at the center, measuring eight (8) meters high, ten (10) meters long from the center to the both ends. 25X1
38. Sin'uiju Branch, Korea Farmers' Bank: Located in 8th Pan, P'ungmin-dong, Sin'uiju-si, this branch was a two (2) story structure with cement coated brick walls and a flat cement coated roof, measuring about seven (7) meters high, 12 meters long, and eight (8) meters wide, which was used by a mutual loan company during the Japanese occupation and was repaired of its damages caused during the war. This branch employed about 23 workers.
39. P'yongan-bukto Consumers' Guild: Located in P'ungmin-dong, Sin'uiju-si, this guild was a two (2) story structure with red brick walls and a tile roof, measuring about eight (8) meters high, 15 meters long and wide. 25X1
 comprising such functions as the Merchandising Department, Purchasing Department, Finance Department, Organization Department, Cultural Department, Staff Department, and Accounting Section.
40. Sin'uiju Custom House: A two (2) story structure with red brick walls and a tile roof, measuring about 15 meters high, and 20 meters long and wide. This building was observed to be in use by the custom house since the Japanese occupation.
41. Sin'uiju Branch, Korea Central Bank: Located in 8th Pan, P'ungmin-dong, Sin'uiju-si, this branch was a two (2) story structure with red brick walls and a flat cement coated roof, with dimensions of about eight (8) meters high, 12 meters long, and eight (8) meters wide. During the Japanese occupation, this was used as the Sin'uiju Branch of the Korea Bank. Later during the Korean War, this was damaged slightly of window-panes. Thus, this building was continuously in use since the days of the Japanese occupation. Including about 70 employees, the branch had a chief and two (2) deputy chiefs, consisting of the Bookkeeping Department, Financing Department, Staff Department, Currency Issuing Department, National Treasury Department, Inspection Department, and Accounting Section.
42. Piers, Sin'uiju Port: These piers were built during the period of the Japanese occupation. Portions indicated in the attached city plan were in use at present. Wooden, steam boats, about 15 meters in length, carrying passengers, were operated from the Sin'uiju Port on the following lines, once daily:

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Sinŭiju - Yongamp'o
Sinŭiju - Ch'ŏngsŏng, P'yŏngan-bukto
Sinŭiju - ŭiju

43. Sinŭiju Hotel: Located in P'ungmin-dong, Sinŭiju-si, this hotel was a two (2) story structure with cement coated walls and a flat, cement coated roof, measuring about eight (8) meters high, 20 meters long and wide. During the Japanese occupation, this was used as the Sinŭiju Railroad Hotel, and then continued to be a hotel ever since. This hotel had bedrooms upstairs and a dining hall downstairs, accommodating foreigners, officials, and civilians all alike. The hotel charged 300 Wŏn a room for exclusive use or 150 Wŏn for combined use. About 12 employees were working at the hotel.
44. Three (3) Official Residences, Sinŭiju Branch, Korea Farmers' Bank: Located in 8th Pan, P'ungmin-dong, Sinŭiju-si, these residences were built by the employees of the branch and some free laborers hired [redacted]. They were structures of single story with white lime coated walls and tile roofs, each measuring about six (6) meters high, 15 meters long, and four (4) meters wide alike.
45. Private Vermicelli House & National Dog-soup House: Located in P'ungmin-dong, Sinŭiju-si, these were sharing a structure of single story, with mud walls and a tile roof, measuring about six (6) meters high, eight (8) meters long, and three (3) meters wide. This was newly built after the truce. The house charged 100 to 150 Wŏn for a bowl of vermicelli or 150 to 300 Wŏn for a bowl of dog-soup.
46. P'yŏngan-bukto Women's League: A two (2) story structure with cement coated brick walls and a black tile roof, measuring about seven (7) meters high, seven (7) meters long, and six (6) meters wide. Built during the Japanese occupation, this was used as a private house until the Liberation when the North Korean government took hold of it.
47. Sinŭiju-si People's Committee: A two (2) story structure with red brick walls and a slate roof, measuring about eight (8) meters high, 15 meters long, and six (6) meters wide. This was built during the Japanese occupation, damaged during the Korean War, and repaired after the truce for use. This committee with a chairman and three (3) vice-chairmen consisted of such functions as of the General Administration Department, Staff Department, Commercial Department, Finance Department, Agricultural Department, Social Security Department, and Labor Department, including about 150 employees.
48. Sinŭiju Teachers' College: A two (2) story structure with cement coated brick walls and a tile roof, measuring about eight (8) meters high, 30 meters long, and eight (8) meters wide. This was built in 1947, and its damages caused during the war were repaired for use following the truce.

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49. P'yongan-bukto Farmers' League: A two (2) story structure of wood with a roof of cement tiles, measuring about seven (7) meters high, eight (8) meters long, and four (4) meters wide. Built during the Japanese occupation, this building was repaired of its damages caused during the war after the truce. This league was employing about 12 personnel.
50. "P'yongbuk Ilbo" (P'yongan-bukto Daily Press): This was a two (2) story structure with brick walls coated with cement and a tile roof, measuring about ten (10) meters wide, 15 meters long, and eight (8) meters high. Build during the Japanese occupation, this, following the the truce, was repaired of its damages from the Korean War. The subscription fee for this newspaper was 120 Won a month and the papers were delivered by mailman.
51. P'yongan-bukto Internal Affairs Department: A two (2) story structure with brick walls coated with cement and a tile roof, measuring about eight (8) meters high, 40 meters long, and ten (10) meters wide. Build in 1947, this had been used as an office for the department on end, during the period which it was repaired of its war damages following the truce.
52. P'yongan-bukto Committee, Korean Labor Party: A structure of two (2) stories with cement coated brick walls and a flat roof coated with cement, measuring about nine (9) meters high, eight (8) meters wide, and 20 meters long. This was built during the Japanese occupation and was employing about 200 personnel.
53. P'yongan-bukto Trust: A structure of two (2) stories with red brick walls and a roof of cement tiles, measuring about ten (10) meters high, 15 meters wide and long. [redacted] This trust included about 500 laborers and 60 clerical workers.
54. Sinyiju Girls' Junior Middle School: A two (2) story structure with cement coated brick walls and a tile roof, measuring about eight (8) meters high, 40 meters long, and 15 meters wide. Newly built in the summer of 1956, this school building shared by the junior and senior middle school accommodated a student body of 700 in total, including 50 teachers.

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SINŪIJU-SI (7-15)

